UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,819	02/10/2004	David Paul Yach	1578.112 (11428-3-US-PAT)	8191

44208 7590 01/21/2009

DOCKET CLERK
PO BOX 12608
DALLAS, TX 75225

EXAMINER	
NAJEE-ULLAH, TARIQ S	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/21/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/775,819	YACH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH	2456	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 October 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-13 and 16-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-13 and 16-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05 November 2008 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. This Office action has been issued in response to Applicant's Amendment and Request for Continued Examination filed 05 November 2008. Claims 1, 4-13 and 16-22 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 13 and 21 have been amended. Claim 22 has been added. Claims 2-3 and 14-15 have previously been canceled.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-13 and 16-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 7,243,163 to Friend et al (Friend hereinafter) in view of US Patent No 6,449,622 to LaRue et al (LaRue hereinafter) have been considered and are not persuasive.

4. Examiner's response to the amendments and accompanying arguments is as follows:

a. Applicant argues that Friend-LaRue does not teach or disclose a mobile device or a network can effectuate a database synchronization session without

any sort of communication-session set up. Examiner respectfully disagrees. LaRue teaches that the transferring of dataset changes can be properly handled by the client and the server, outside the context of a pre-defined, full, sequential, session-based synchronization (LaRue, col. 35, lines 22-25). LaRue further teaches that both the client and server are capable of sending updated data changes **at any time** that the client or server is connected to the communication network (LaRue, col. 41, lines 25-41). As such, LaRue does not require communication-session setup to be part of the synchronization process. The synchronization process does not have to establish any connection prior to synchronization.

b. Applicant argues that Friend-LaRue does not teach or disclose the mobile node and a network can both initiate a synchronization session at the same time. Applicant's arguments with respect to this amendment to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

c. In conclusion, in an effort to better place the claims in condition for allowance, Examiner encourages further modification of claim language to include language that is more precisely descriptive and provides a more clear representation of what the Applicant presents as the invention in the specification in a manner which overcomes the prior art as presented. For example, Applicant could add the fact that synchronization can be initiated without notice to the actual claim language. Examiner also reminds Applicant that although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are

not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claim Objections

5. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 13 recites "...without **a a** synchronization-connecting...." Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 4-13 and 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 7,243,163 to Friend et al (Friend hereinafter) in view of US Patent No 6,449,622 to LaRue et al (LaRue hereinafter).

Regarding claims 1 and 21, Friend discloses **an apparatus for a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, said apparatus for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1 and fig. 2. Friend further discloses the associated databases in figure 12.)**, said apparatus comprising: a session state information generator embodied at least at a selected one of the network part and**

the mobile node (Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator in fig. 5 and 6.)**, said session state generator for forming at least a first session state information value identifying a synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which the session state generator is embodied** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.)**, indications of the at least the first session state information value communicated between the network part and the mobile node to initiate the synchronization session** (Col. 7, lines 63-66; Friend discloses the interface will employ state-based compression techniques as described above using pointers to messages which have not yet arrived in the cache of the user's wireless device)**, the session state information values including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col

.17, line 5.)**, the session state information value also including an expected-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of sessions initiated by another of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5.)**.**

LaRue discloses **the session state information values including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60)**, the session state information value also including an expected-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of sessions initiated by another of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60). LaRue teaches **the session state information generator configured to initiate a synchronization session without a synchronization-connecting, session-**

establishing process (LaRue, col. 35, lines 22-25; col. 41, lines 25-41). Friend and LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication and synchronization of data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to use LaRue's synchronization strategy with Friend's synchronization methods. The suggestion/motivation would have been improving synchronization systems and techniques that are suitable for synchronization via wireless or message-based communications (LaRue, col. 4, lines 35-65).

Regarding claim 4, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **further comprising a datagram formatter coupled to said session state initiation generator, said datagram formatter for formatting a datagram for communication between the network part and the mobile node pursuant to the synchronization session** (In fig. 2, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6.)**, the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter including a session-state field, the session state field populated with values of the at least the first session state information value generated by said session state initiation generator** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend

discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 5, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter comprises a header field and wherein said session-state field forms part of the header field** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 6, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **wherein the session identification value is of a first range of values when said session state information generator is embodied at the network part and wherein the session identification value is of a second range of values when said session state information generator is embodied at the mobile node** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 7, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 6 above including, **wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values** (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part

of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 8, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the session identification value identifies a synchronization session between the network part and the mobile node, initiated by the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 9, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 8 above including, **wherein the network part comprises a synchronization server and wherein said session state information generator is embodied at the synchronization server** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 10, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **further comprising a session state information detector embodied at least at a remaining one of the network part and the mobile**

node, said session state information detector for detecting the session state information values generated by said session state information generator embodied at the selected one of the network part and the mobile node subsequent to communication of the datagram containing the first session state information values to the remaining one of the network part and the mobile node (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 11, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 10 above including, **wherein said session state information detector comprises a session-state field value extractor, said session state field value extractor for extracting the values of the at least the first session-state**

information value populating the session state field of the datagram (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 12, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram pursuant to the synchronization session formatter comprises a first datagram and at least a second datagram and wherein said datagram formatter formed of said session state initiation generator formats the first session state information values into each of the first and at least second datagrams** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state

information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Fig. 10 shows the format of an encoded data message that contains session state information. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams).

Regarding claim 13, Friend discloses **a method of communicating in a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, said method for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a method of data synchronization involving a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1,fig. 2, and fig. 4. Friend further discloses the associated databases in figure 12.), **said method comprising: forming session state information values at least at a selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information value generator used in the method of fig. 4 in fig. 5 and 6 .), **the first session state information values identifying a synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the network part and the network part at which the first session state information value is formed** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state

information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.)**, the session state information values including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which the session identifier value is formed, and identifying an expected session-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of synchronization session initiated by an other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5.)**; and sending the session state information values to a remaining one of the network part and the mobile node, without a a synchronization-connecting, session-establishing process to inform the remaining one of the network part and the mobile node of the synchronization state of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Col. 7, lines 63-66; Friend discloses the interface will employ state-based compression techniques as described above using pointers to messages which have not yet arrived in the cache of the user's wireless device. In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data

compression/decompression module which uses state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24.).

LaRue discloses **the session state information values including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60)**, the session state information value also including an expected-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of sessions initiated by another of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60). LaRue teaches **the network part and the mobile node, without a a synchronization-connecting, session-establishing process** (LaRue, col. 35, lines 22-25; col. 41, lines 25-41). Friend and LaRue are analogous art because they are from

the same field of endeavor of network communication and synchronization of data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to use LaRue's synchronization strategy with Friend's synchronization methods. The suggestion/motivation would have been improving synchronization systems and techniques that are suitable for synchronization via wireless or message-based communications (LaRue, col. 4, lines 35-65).

Regarding claim 16, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **further comprising the operation, prior to said operation of sending, of formatting a datagram, the datagram including a session- state field, the session-state field populated with values of the session state formed during said operation of forming** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 17, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted during said operation of formatting includes a header field and wherein the session-state field forms part of the header field** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the

pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 18, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **wherein the session identification value is of a first range of values when the session identification value is formed at the network part and wherein the session identification value is of a second range of values when the session identification value is formed at the mobile node** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 19, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 18 above including, **wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values** (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 20, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 19 above including, **wherein the session identification value identifies a synchronization session between the network part and the mobile node, initiated by the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each

message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

8. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 7,243,163 to Friend et al (Friend hereinafter) in view of US Patent No 6,449,622 to LaRue et al (LaRue hereinafter) and further in view of US 2002/0188752 to Tomassetti et al (Tomassetti hereinafter).

Regarding claim 22, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above. Friend-LaRue does not teach **wherein the session state information generator embodied at the network part and session state information generator at the mobile node, are configured to be synchronization session initiators at the same time.** Tomassetti teaches **wherein the session state information generator embodied at the network part and session state information generator at the mobile node, are configured to be synchronization session initiators at the same time** (Tomassetti, pg. 2, par. 17; pg. 3-4, par. 42: full-duplex communication, simultaneous sending and receiving; pg. 8, par. 75: each remote station itself can broadcast or receive independent of and simultaneously with other remote stations).

Tomassetti and Friend-LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of wireless data communication in a network. At the time of the

invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Tomassetti's simultaneous communication with the combination of Friend-LaRue synchronization system and methods. To provide the device of Friend-LaRue with simultaneous communication capability would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Tomassetti, since all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods (full-duplex simultaneous wireless communication) with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, i.e., one skilled in the art would have recognized that the full-duplex simultaneous wireless communication used in Tomassetti would allow the synchronization system of Friend-LaRue to control multiple streams of data streaming simultaneously and independently between individual nodes of a peer-to-peer network for example, for more efficient communication.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US 2003/0101329 to Lahti et al; US 2007/0242669 to Achard et al; US 7,068,624 to Dantu et al; US 2003/0119536 to Hutchison; US 6,771,625 to Beal; US 2002/0177460 to Beasley et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is

(571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 - 6:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

T. N.

/Yasin M Barqadle/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456